

Henry Whitcombe, for assaulting a constable in the

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH WALES.

THE usual monthly meeting of this society was held on the 10th inst. at 8 p.m. in the evening, in the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-st. Cochrane presided. There was a large attendance. Exhibition of cut flowers was hardly so large as in previous months of the year, but many of the flowers were very fine. Among them was a beautiful daisy and a variety of polyanthemus, a variegated carnation, a very large and fine specimen of the chelodendron in full bloom, a rose flower—the *Rubrum* cascade of a recent introduction from the Canary Islands, and a very large and fine specimen of the *Chrysanthemum* finea. There were among Mr. Graham's collection very large oranges and Lisbon lemons were also present. The following is the secretary's list of the exhibits.

Mr. W. Stephens, gardener to the Hon. Sir C. C. Mordaunt, exhibited a fine plant of cut flowers, a polyanthemus, a carnation, a variegated carnation, a magnolia, a chelodendron alacornum, which was considered the finest specimen of the plant, and a large specimen of Lisbon lemons.

Misses J. and W. Gilding exhibited three flowers of the *Chrysanthemum* variegated of both fancy, self, and French varieties, a striped and self-coloured verbenas, double aster, delphinium, wisteria, iris, aorta, double geranium, carnation, rhododendron, and other flowers.

Mr. Samuel Kippax, amateur, exhibited a plant of the *Chrysanthemum* finea, a large specimen of the *Chelodendron* alacornum, and a large specimen of the *Chrysanthemum* finea.

been thus prolix on this subject, because I believe it due to the public spirit which actuated Mr. Peterson and his associates in the promotion of this humane and useful enterprise.

[illegible]

In both the Eureka and Bald' Hill, veins were cut last night but though they were aligned in both instances.

[illegible]

down the Hunter, has had a visitation in the shape of
"ornate, and much damage is anticipated in consequence.

AMATEUR GARDENING.

Mr. L. WOODF read the following paper gardening:

"In my last letter read at our last meeting as briefly as possible, to show what I consider means of decorating the windows with plants; 'wealthy citizens,' meaning of course, those well able to purchase a few plants monthly—'poor people' meaning those who are unable to purchase, but must have them, or else go to the window to see what they can do for themselves." "I will now say a few words about the material plants being taken out of their proper quarters for decorating windows, halls, &c."

"But I would that every one rich and

proved:—

"In passing along the streets of Sydney, or
town, one cannot but be struck with the manner
in which the people are carrying on their
war, crucifixes, and all kinds of warlike
regiment. Now, I am no advocate for any
unhappily things as painted: pots, tapests, &
used for window decorative purposes; and no

The stone now coming up from Meyers' claim, worked by this company on tribute, is of a first-class description, and

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John Kelly, now being
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WELLINGTON, situated at the junction of the Bell and Macquarie Rivers, is the oldest township in the Western

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about six inches deep, the same in width, and
course, to fit the window sill. In front of
circular pieces of wood; these at each
centre stood about four inches above
while they stood on the same level as
the top of these as well as the
box, were fixed several highly-coloured
and in the box was growing mimosa, then
("Little Darling"). At each end of the
wicker frame reaching to the top of the
was trained the common nasturtium, from which
the leaves were cut for the salad. The
potted that old cottage variety, "Saxifrage
better known as the "poddler's basket," "Arauc-

missioner : said that the latter have had great difficulties to contend with, in consequence of the unusually wet season; but, want of funds. The township of Wellington had been previously laid out, but no allotments were sold, owing to

[illegible]

£1500, and spent it with a few hundreds added. No one doubts that the money has been economically expended,

But what is of greater importance is to let us know those which require a shady situation, and those which require a sunny one, and which require an abundance of moisture, and which require a moderate dry soil, &c. And if the penicillate plants as their wild or natural state, it was in my first paper of this series stated, it was not fully understood the peculiar requirements for instance, a panderon the penicillate plants how to treat a plant, though it has been seen to best. As a rule, ferns plants do best when fully exposed. Magnolias, for instance, if you wish to grow them half fill your box with old rubbish to

meantime forty prisoners or so have for an exercise yard a place about thirty feet square; and the tottering structure

"*Begonia*, especially the ornamental-luxuriant in a warm, sheltered, moist, and with an abundance of liquid m-nure, during period. Yet they are very impatient of frost about their roots, consequently they are not hardy in our climate."

some effect, and out of about £1000 due to the contractor £600 was sent up. The Chief Justice is gazetted to

much shaded; and this, I am convinced, is the way of our plants grown beneath glass, so freely as they ought, because we are obliged to prevent their being scorched by the sun's rays, under rule, low shade, shelter, and a little water for the first few weeks, in the place, *Lyopodium densiculatum*, or Swiss little plant admired by everybody, although of neither flower nor perfume; yet it is always around its perpetual green, and for a winter southern or shady aspect it is *par excellence* requires very little soil or other care, but a moist, shady, or sheltered place to grow in. *Utricularia*, *Utricularia*, I believe, no plant

horse, or, that it is just now in great disfavour, whether justly or not I cannot take the position to say. I think if I remember

plants more suitable for window decoration, they are easily managed, of free growth, and all kinds of insects, and sufficiently numerous and varieties as to form interesting objects of observation, or for the purpose of study, or for or flower the whole year round. Equisetum requires a moderately moist soil, and a moderate amount of shade, and is not very hardy in growing season, and kept moderately dry when dormant.

"Ivy." This is a universal favorite, I believe has not been made use of in the conservatory, but is very common in the garden beyond the common practice of covering the barren rocks, and the stumps of trees, with a very little moss, and a number of broken stones, and a few small plants for a year or two, and then the plants for a year or two.

times as much as there was saved. It is needless for me to say that the machine is in every way excellent, and that

It may be grown and trained into a variety of shapes, and when grown as a dwarf standard, it is *par excellence* for window or dinner table ornament, or even for purposes. The attention paid to this plant and others in the same family in the gardens of the East has resulted in several highly interesting varieties of which have reached this country, and I think they are well worthy of receiving better notice than they have as yet received. Although the ivy is a native of Britain, yet it is found from Sweden to the Mediterranean Sea and from Sicily to the Cape of Good Hope, Africa and throughout the mountainous regions of India, as well as China. If it were planted in boxes, and

White, the - over 1 dwt. per ton from above.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Johnson (1977). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Johnson (1977). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Bligh and Dyer (1959). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total ash content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total moisture content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total dry matter content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total organic acid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total phenol content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total phenol content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1970).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR.—In pointing out what seemed to be a misapprehension in Mr. McCarthy, there was no idea of controversy, but only a desire to correct the assumption that there was 22,728,187 of the people of the United States "who professed no religion whatever," because a table in the "American Cyclopaedia" gave 8,933,101 as the number of the members of the religious denominations.

The census gives neither the members, nor the number belonging to the different churches, but the table

of church members; pointing out, however, in a note, that in regard to the Roman Catholics and Universalists, the number of members given is estimated population adhering to their doctrines. Had Mr. McCarthy read the notes attached to the Church tables in "The Compendium to the Census," he would have seen that the number of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, mean generally the *communicants*. In a note at page 527, there is given a comparative view of the statistics of the United Brethren in Christ as determined by officials of the denomination, and by the census in which it is stated that this sect claims 118,542 communicants, being a considerable increase on the number

will place the meaning there attached to membership beyond further question. In chapter 3, page 417, the subject of membership in churches is fully explained. He says "that non-professing hearers of the Word are to be considered as simply what we call them, members of the congregation—not of the Church." Is the American Church, then, a church of hearers? No, it is not. It means those only who contribute to the support of the minister. The Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1842, had 852,918 communicants corresponding to the 998,522 members for 1860. Facts such as are given in the census tables, though not wholly adequate

are widely better than of which to form opinions regarding the relative utility of a strategy than the numbers, if they could be obtained. It is not nominally adhere to the doctrine of the various sects just as the average attendance of children at school is a better guide to the consideration of educational progress than the numbers on the books.

That there is, in all countries, a great amount of pretension in the United States no one will deny; but, in the following summary of the churches of 1871, will show, stupendous efforts are being made to meet it.

Organizations. Edifices. Sittings. Value of property.

72,450	63,082	21,695,693	£71,000,000
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The six principal sects stand thus:—

Methodists holding stings	6,828,209	Property	£14,000,000
Baptists ditto ditto	4,890,135	"	5,530,000
Presbyterians ditto ditto	2,698,214	"	10,650,000
Roman Catholics ditto ditto	1,990,614	"	12,800,000
Congregationalists ditto	1,117,912	"	6,000,000
Episcopal Protestants ditto	991,054	"	7,300,000

Statistics are without doubt but rough data for arriving at the moral and intellectual condition of a nation, but as it is not easy to obtain any other it behoves us to state these accurately.

Yours obediently,

Sydney, 7th October.

A. M.

DE LUNATICO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR, When Sir James Martin sailed away to Melbourne with Lord Blandford, how was the admission of lunatics into the asylum provided for? Surely it can be done in the same way now. The pretended difficulty that exists is quite a novelty, and has all the appearance of being got up for the occasion. Governors have been exchanging visits for the last three or four years with great freedom. His army body heard that in any one of the colonies an outcry had been raised against the presence of lunatics to be tended during such absences. The Marquisan would not.

make him notorious by absurdly dragging into the Supreme Court a petition on behalf of a prisoner is intelligible enough, but that Sir James Martin should have lent himself to the movement is not so intelligible.

Some persons reason as if the Governor ought never to leave Sydney, or, at least, never ought to be more than a few miles away, as if they may be wanted at any moment to quell a riot or suppress a rebellion. It is not necessary for them to exaggerate the inconveniences of his absence from the colony, forgetting, apparently, that those inconveniences would be just as great if he were within the colony but inaccessible from the seat of Government. If the Governor is not to be tied to Sydney

ardient intellectual who interprets the Commission, and who maintains that an Administrator pops up into rightfulness at the authority the moment the Governor is "absent out of the colony" does not maintain that the Governor is to be riveted to the metropolis. Well, suppose Sir Hercule Robinson, anxious to make himself acquainted with the country, and to get a good view of the place, has heard of Mount Morchison as having just started with a cavalcade of squatters to visit the Grey Range? He would it be contended that we wanted an Administrator to come out to deal with a petition from a prisoner, or to sign a paper for the admission of a lunatic into the Asylum? To

seated at the beginning in favor of the Administrator of the Territory, and the one case as in the other. Sir Hercules Robinson would be just as inaccessible at the Grey Range as he is at Sydney, and it would take him just as long to come back to Fyfe's Creek from our western boundary as it would from Lyvuka. In any case, whether the Governor were here or not, all these formalities, whether they relate to lunatics or to prisoners, are controlled by the Minister of Justice and by the Governor only formally. If the Cabinet were an unnecessary delay in dealing with them, they are responsible, but in any case it is not for the Chief Justice to attempt to intercept the natural course of affairs, or to lead prisoners to believe that the natural course of affairs cannot be carried out.

at the present time. There is not before the public an
evidence that a prisoner is being kept longer in goal, or that
unjust is being kept longer out of an asylum than need be.
If such proof is ever forthcoming, Parliament will be in
position to adduce it, and to bring home the responsibility
but at any rate it is premature for the Chief Justice
to go out of his way to help to get up a case on ex-
proof.

FAIR PLAY.

LAW REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—Should our Legislature ever give an ex-emption

comprehensive Law Reform, including a remodelling of the District or County Courts, it may be well for those undertaking the task to know the opinions of learned and experienced men at home. I send you an extract from a letter received by me, some months ago, from such an one, criticising the new English Judicature Act. His views are no means those of himself alone; and they may perhaps contain germs of thought, where more learned men believe may cause to fructify in colonial soil.

Yours, &c.,

POST LEGEM.

"The Act has done nothing more than disturb the old system."

business in London, and £9000 a year in the pockets of Queen's Counsel, this temporary reform has been thrust upon the unlearned people of England. The County Court Jurisdiction could not be extended, so the County Courts, with all disputes in their localities, the old Circuit system might have been allowed to modern necessities, and a Supreme Court might have been established, established each Circuit—the Queen's Bench, &c. might have remained as they are, (denuded of Circuit business), and committees from them might have sat in London, and the Supreme Courts of Appeal for the whole kingdom. Or

"I am of Lord Brougham's opinion that appeals should be composed of Judges of Courts of Record only. Let there be in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, four Judges, one of whom in turn shall always be sitting on Appeals with five Vice Chancellors (no Lords Justices), two of whom in turn shall always sit in the Appeal Court; and then you will have, as I think is the best and most expedient mode, the country districts into six Circuits. Place three Judges in each Circuit, and let one sit—omit—one (in turn) always to be going through the Circuit—the other two to sit in Banco or in Chambers—with Appeals

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSIES.—"Egles" of the *Australian* relates the following:—"They tell us that the prospect of a popular catering establishment in London was terribly obscured the other day. He had engaged the most eminent artists. Said one, 'You have given Madonna—six lines in the advertisements, and you have only

gives the town. Unless I have the same as Madame would appear.' Being a cautious man, he at once repairs to the bank and explains the difficulty, and hopes Madame would not object to gratifying Mademoiselle. 'But, madame, I do object,' she says. 'I am more, Mademoiselle is given six lines, I won't play.' Here is a difficulty. At length diplomatic aid was invoked. The German Consul consented to visit Mademoiselle. For long time she was odorous. At length the consular style was changed, 'Well, really, I think you might give way to me, so much as you yourself.' He touched the right spring. 'So, he can have on good grounds,' said Mademoiselle, 'as many lines as she likes.'

the season's opening match of the season between the Uppingham, Cambridge C. C. and the Newton Oxford C. C. was played on Saturday afternoon last on the Oval, which resulted in a victory for the Cambridge by runs. The scores were—U. C. C. 87, to which H. Meers contributed 44 by excellent play. Meers, W. Smith and M. Coy also made a good stand, scoring 7 and 8 each. Oxford C. C. made 49, to which J. Bullen put 22 (not out). H. Meers very good play, W. Merrett was next with 11. H. Meers also bowled well for the club, he having bowled 79 balls for 31 runs and 6 wickets.

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TO-MORROW, Friday, 9th October.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 9th October.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
the Rooms, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock public.

CENTRAL BAY, Stone-built Cottages and Land, Fenton-street, corner of Bray-street, known as the residence of M. J. Bortvoss, known as the residence of M. J. Bortvoss, known as the residence of M. J. Bortvoss.

NEW TOWN. **SEVENTEEN CHOICE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, at EARL BAY, fronting Forbes and Queen streets, adjoining the residence of R. Chisholm, Esq.**

BOTANY ROAD, Dwellings House, Botany Road, next Sheppard's Arms Inn. **RICHARDSON and WRNCH.**

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

KEIRA, DARLING POINT, a beautifully-situated first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE, with ROOMS AND GROUNDS, containing an acre of TWO ACRES FREEHOLD IMPROVED LAND, the DARLING POINT, overlooking the harbour, and commanding unsurpassed extensive views.

RICHARDSON and WRNCH have received instructions from **WALTER FRIMD, of the Public Land Office, at EARL BAY, FRIDAY, 6th November, at 11 o'clock.** The above well-known favourably-situated freehold property, full particulars of which will be daily announced in the morning, and view can be obtained on application. Immediate possession. Terms at sale.

DUNDAS HIGHTS, PENNANT HILLS.

THREE MILES FROM PARRAMATTA, TWO MILES FROM STEAMERS' WHARF, ERMINGTON.

A 30-ACRE FARM AND ORCHARD.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON have been instructed by Mr. Haggitt to sell by public auction, at the **LAND SALE ROOMS, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 15th October, at half-past 11 o'clock public.** The **FARM** on which Mr. Haggitt resides, comprising 30 acres, **ALT. FIELD, and 100 CUBIC YD. OF THE ORCHARD** is in ten acres, containing **VERY CHOICE FRUITS**, about 150 orange trees, 500 early fruit trees, and 1000 small apple, pear, peach, plum, and other summer fruits, **ALL IN GOOD ORDER.** About **NINE ACRES** are planted with maize, potatoes, and pumpkins. **ABUNDANCE OF WATER** from a well, and a creek running through the orchard. Mr. Haggitt resides in one cottage, a second is used by labourers on the farm. **A GOOD STOCK YARD and HAY SHED.** A **DRAFT HORSE**, cart, harness, plough, scariers, and quantity of garden tools, to be taken at a valuation. The **SITUATION** is very healthy and pleasant, commanding beautiful scenery, both country, suburbs, and town, a portion of the city and the Observatory being within the range of view.

TITLE SATISFACTORY.—EARLY POSSESSION.
PARK LODGE, PARRAMATTA DOMAIN, with or without
AN ALLOTMENT ADJOINING IT, 1 acre 1 rood 26 perches in extent.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are favoured with instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the **LAND SALE ROOMS, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 15th October, at half-past 11 o'clock public.** **THAT COMPLETE and COMMODIOUS COTTAGE RESIDENCE, on the high ground in the PARRAMATTA PARK, formerly the property of the late Mr. Thomas Key, overlooking a large portion of the Park and the town, and within ten minutes' walk of St. John's Church.** **THE HOUSE** is erected of brick, the roofs slated. **THE GROUND** is 1 acre in extent, divided into two parts, one containing a good poultry yard. **THE HOUSE** is erected of brick, the roofs slated. **IN THE GROUND** are a kitchen, laundry, and three other buildings. **ON THE GROUND FLOOR** are entrance hall and six rooms; in the attic a good bedroom; verandah on all sides of the main building, and four rooms open from the verandah. **IN THE YARD** are a house from a Government grant, bounding the property on the west, is a three-stall stable, and a large shed, containing all built of brick. **AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF RAIN WATER** is in the garden. **THE AUCTIONEERS** invite persons wishing to purchase a COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, all situated to inspect this property, for the limit of an advertisement events them from attempting a full description of it.

TITLE GOOD. TERMS EASY.
EARLY POSSESSION.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ONE OF THE FINEST CATTLE PROPERTIES IN THE COLONIES.

THE CUBBIE STATION, situated on the CUBBIE STATION, Queensland, close to the New South Wales border, with 7750 HEAD OF CATTLE, surrounded by THE NOTED FATTENING-UPPING OF THE CATTLE, and Taylor B. Richards, Broad, Brox, D. McKay, and F. J. Widdah.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from J. Lennock, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on **THURSDAY, 29th October, at 1 o'clock.** The above first-class property (full particulars of which may be seen in each Saturday's SYDNEY MORNING HERALD).

THIS valuable station, being just on the Queensland border, possesses all the advantages of a well stocked New South Wales run, while it enjoys at the same time the advantages of a well stocked Queensland station. Its position is most convenient for sending the fat stock to either the Victorian, Adelaide, or Sydney markets, and is one of the most considerably recommended to capitalists as ONE OF THE MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Any further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms. **BREWSTER and TREBECK.**

MITCHELL DOWNS, DISTRICT OF MARANOVA.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
55,000 more or less SHEEP
4,500 " " CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to offer for sale by auction, in November next, Mitchell Downs station, together with fifty-five thousand more or less sheep, and four thousand five hundred more or less cattle.

MITCHELL DOWNS STATION comprises fifteen blocks of country, having 75 miles frontage to one side of the Macintyre River, and 50 miles to the other side, and is otherwise well watered, and contains numerous smaller streams, securing permanent water within reach of any part of the run.

THE IMPROVEMENTS, in addition to eight sheep-shearing enclosures, and 125 men and stock at wire fences, are very ample, and of superior character. Both sheep and cattle are first-class. The management of the property is of the highest order. Further particulars may be obtained from the Manager, the station; or from **MORT and CO., Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay, Sydney.**

PRELIMINARY Notice.

PEAK VALE and KEILAMBIT STATIONS, PEAK DOWNS, QUEENSLAND.

J. A. LARNACH has received instructions from **DANIEL O'SULLIVAN**, of the Public Land Office, to sell by public auction, at the **EXCHANGE, on 2nd October, at 1 o'clock public.** The above well-known favourably-situated freehold property, full particulars of which will be daily announced in the morning, and view can be obtained on application. Immediate possession. Terms at sale.

THE PROPERTIES, MAGNIFICENTLY FENCED, and containing a large area of 5000 acres, more or less, situated within the SEVERAL JUDICIOUS SELECTIONS OF THOROUGH-BRED STOCK, RECENTLY FURNISHED IN SYDNEY.

Further particulars in future advertisement; or may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, Bell's-chambers, 174 Pitt-street.

Valuable Newspaper Property.

THE MAITLAND MERCURY, the largest and most valuable of the New South Wales Provincial Newspapers, established in 1845, will be **SOLD** by public auction, at the **EXCHANGE, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, at 1 o'clock.**

For full particulars see the principal newspapers pub-

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
ILLUMINATED REGIONS. L. E. 1.

SEE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
JOHN BENNETT.

PHOТОGRAPHIC VIEWS of Sydney and Harbour.
E. R. COLE, corner of George and King streets.

TAILORES.—Wanted, two first-class COAT-MAKERS. Turner's, 404, George-street.

WANTED, respectable steady GIRL, for housework.
188, Palmer-street after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, by three Gentlemen, private Board and Residence, Ultimo; state terms, Cooper, news agent.

the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Feb and March
1904, Thursday, October 8, 1904.